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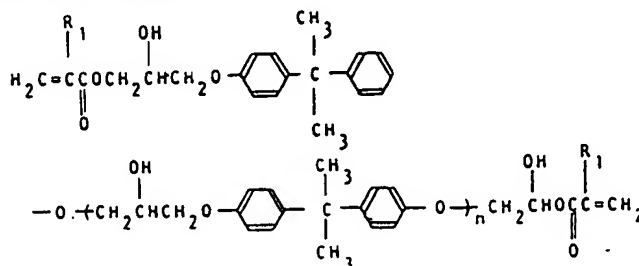
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54 Coating compositions and resin moldings using same.

57 Coating compositions comprising a mixture (A) 100 parts by weight, composed of at least one type of multifunctional monomer 50 through 98% by weight to be selected from a group of compounds having 3 or more acryloiloxy groups and/or methacryloiloxy groups in 1 molecule and 2 functional oligomer 2 through 50% by weight represented by the following general formula



wherein R₁ represents hydrogen groups or methyl group, and n is represented by the integral numbers of 1 through 5, light sensitizer 0.01 through 10 parts by weight and polymerization inhibitor 10 through 2,000 ppm, and being capable of forming bridge hardened film superior in abrasion resistance, etc. by the application of activation energy rays, and resin moldings using the coating compositions

EP 0 037 054 A1

COATING COMPOSITIONS AND RESIN MOLDINGS USING SAME

The present invention relates to coating compositions capable of forming hardened film of bridge polymerization which is extremely superior in terms of coat working property, storage stability, and is superior in terms of abrasion resistance, water resistance, thermal resistance, solvent resistance, durability and adherence property to a base material, and synthetic resin moldings of abrasion resisting property using it.

Since synthetic moldings made of acrylic resin, polycarbonate resin, sterol resin, AS resin, polyvinyl chloride resin, acetate resin, ABS resin, polyester resin, etc. are insufficient in the abrasion resistance of the surface, the surfaces are damaged due to actions such as contact and collision against the other object, scratches, etc. during the transportating and assembling operations of the moldings, thus resulting in deteriorated product-appear or spoiled beauty. For example, lens, cover, case, mirror, etc. are considerably damaged on the surfaces, decreasing the commodity values.

In particular, resin moldings for cookers for use in electrically driven splitting and crushing equipments with cutting edges provided therein are placed under severe circumstances during the use and are subjected

to hard impacts and abrasion due to the crushed. In addition, the resin moldings for use in cookers are rubbed with nylon brushes even during the washing operation after the use. They are subjected to friction and thermal impacts such as exposure to hot-water. As a result, many flaws are applied upon the container, thus causing stains, which not only spoil the beauty, but also leave the food into the flaws to give out a bad smell. Accordingly, it is responsible for insanitation. For example, a resin molding, made of AS resin, for coffee mill and spice crusher is flawed in many locations at one time when cinnamon has been crushed and is stained. Also, when cloves has been crushed, the resin molding is encroached and stained. Thus, the problem is solved through replacement of the resin molding by a glass container. However, the glass container is heavier and is inconvenient to use. The size precision of the glass container during the formation is worse, the price is higher and impact resistance is worse.

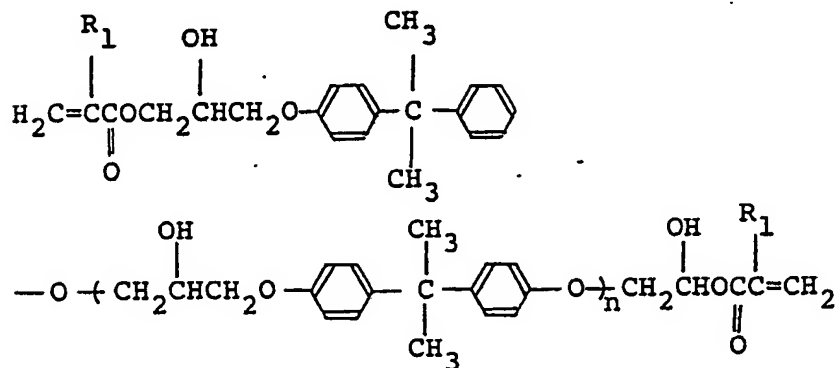
The methods of improving the disadvantages of such resin molding have been variably examined. For example, the methods, of coating the surfaces of the resin molding with a silicon series coating material, a melamine series coating material to improve the disadvantages through the heating and hardening operations, are already known. However, since these materials are

higher in hardening temperature and are longer in hardening time, the resin molding which is vulnerable to the heat is likely to be deformed and be varied in size. For better adherence property, primer treatment is required, thus resulting in higher treatment cost. Namely, the primer treatment can be performed on acrylic resin, but cannot be performed on the AS resin, etc., which are lower in thermal deformation temperature. Thus, the resin is required to be selected for the use.

Accordingly, an essential object of the present invention is to provide coating compositions and resin molding using the same which can eliminate the disadvantages inherent to the conventional one, and which is extremely superior in terms of coat working property, storage stability, abrasion resistance, water resistance, thermal resistance, solvent resistance, durability and adherence property. This and other objects of the present invention will clearly be understood by the explanation as mentioned hereinafter in conjunction with embodiments.

The present inventors have performed detailed examinations to settle the disadvantages of the conventional one as described above. As a result, it has been found out that a mixture (hereinafter this mixture is represented as mixture (A)) is optimum for eliminating the conventional disadvantages, which is composed of at least one type of multifunctional monomer 50 through 98% by weight to be

selected from a group of compounds having 3 or more acryloiloxy groups and/or methacryloiloxy groups in 1 molecule and 2 functional oligomer 2 through 50% by weight represented by the following general formula



wherein R_1 represents hydrogen group or methyl group, and n is represented by the integral numbers of 1 through 5, and the mixture (A) 100 parts by weight and light sensitizer, polymerization inhibitor, etc. are required to be added at a proportion to be described later.

When the proportion of the multifunctional monomer in the mixture (A) is 40% or less by weight, not only insufficient surface hardeners, but also inferior abrasion resisting property is provided. Also, when the proportion of the multifunctional monomer exceeds 98% by weight, unfavorable phenomena such as cracked film, inferior adherence property or the like are caused although no problems occur in abrasion resisting property. In the multifunctional monomer of 3 or more functions, one type may be used singly or multifunctional monomer of two

types or more may be mixed within the range of 50 through 98% by weight with respect to a mixture A and may be used. Also, 2 functional oligomer which is many in number of single element bonds is required to increase the solvent resistance of the bridge hardened film and to give flexibility. The proportion of the 2 functional oligomer in the mixture (A) is required to stay within the range of 2 through 50% by weight and preferably within the range of 2 through 20% by weight. When the proportion in the composition of the 2 functional oligomer exceeds 50% by weight, the viscosity of the composition increases to decrease the coating property so that the uneven coating is likely to be caused and the abrasion resisting property also reduces. Also, when the proportion of the 2 functional oligomer is 2% or less by weight, the flexibility is removed in the film, thus causing cracks in the film. Also, to increase the flexibility, n is required to increase in number. When the n is 5 or more, the surface hardness becomes lower and the coating property becomes worse. Also, when the n is 1 or less, the flexibility becomes inferior.

In addition, the mixture (A) can be mixed in the range of the two functional (meth)acrylate monomer 5 through 60% by weight in terms of viscosity adjustment, adherence property with respect to the base material, etc. (hereinafter this mixture is represented as mixture

(B)). When 60% or more by weight is included, the surface hardness becomes inferior and the solvent resistance, etc. becomes inferior. Also, in 5% or less by weight, the viscosity cannot be adjusted and the bridge density becomes smaller, thus resisting in inferior solvent resistance. Also, it is preferable to mix the mono-functional (meth)acrylate monomer, within the range of 2 through 50% by weight, respectively, with the mixture (A) and the mixture (B) (hereinafter they are represented as mixture (C) and mixture (D)), whereby the adherence property with respect to the base material can be improved. However, in 50% or more by weight, not only the surface hardness and abrasion resisting property, but also the solvent resistance becomes inferior. Also, in 2% or less by weight, the adherence property with respect to the base material cannot be improved.

Acrylate-series abrasion-resisting film materials have been proposed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publications No. 102936/1978, No. 104638/1978, No. 126473/1977, No. 85265/1977, No. 76343/1977, No. 83477/1975, etc. in addition to the present invention. However, no proposals have been made from the prior publications, which cause the inventors infer that the bisphenol A(meth)acrylate two functional oligomer of the following structural formula is suitable to increase the surface hardness without any reduction in adherence property and to

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{R}_1 \\ | \\ \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ || \\ \text{O} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ | \\ -\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{COOCC}=\text{CH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{R}_1 \\ || \\ \text{O} \end{array}$$

In the particularly preferable embodiments of the multifunctional monomers for use in embodying of the present invention, there are enumerated dipentaerythritol hexa(meth)acrylate, dipentaerythritol penta(meth)acrylate, dipentaerythritol tetra(meth)acrylate, pentaglycerol tri(meth)acrylate, trimethylolpropane tri(meth)acrylate, pentaerythritol tri(meth)acrylate, pentaerythritol tetra(meth)acrylate, etc. as the monomers of 3 functions or more. In addition, there are enumerated ethylene glycol (meth)acrylate, 1,3-propyleneglycol di(meth)acrylate, 1,4-butanediol di(meth)acrylate, 1,5-hexanediol di(meth)acrylate, diethyleneglycol di(meth)acrylate, neopentaglycidyl diacrylate, etc. as the monomers of two functions or more. Also, as the monofunctional monomers, there are enumerated 2-hydroxy-ether(meth)acrylate, glyzisol(meth)acrylate, tetrahydro(meth)acrylate, etc.

The present inventors have found out after an organic solvent has been mixed to adjust the viscosity of the coating composition thereby to fully examine the coating operational property that a mixed solvent containing at least one alcohol in the range of 60% or more by weight to be selected from alcohols of 2 through 4 in number of carbons, from alcohols such as ethyl alcohol, normal propyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, normal butyl alcohol, normal pentyl alcohol, etc., aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene, toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene, etc., and ketones such as acetone methyl ethyl ketone, etc., and ethers such as dioxy acid, etc. and esters such as ethyl acetate, acetic acid n-propyl, acetic acid n-butyl, propionic acid ethyl, etc., is preferably used for a coating material for resin moldings. For example, in the case of residual distortion remaining in the resin molding, cracks occur in the portion when methyl alcohol or ethyl alcohol is single. Also, a mixed solvent having the solvent of the esters or ketones of 40% or more by weight contained therein not only attacks the base material of the resin molding, but also delays the scattering speed, and remains in the film as remaining solvent to cause a problem in terms of thermal resistance. However, to improve the adherence property with respect to the base material, the aromatic hydrocarbons, the ketones, the ethers, the esters may be blended with 40%

or less by weight with respect to the total amount of the organic solvent.

To apply coating composition on the surface of the resin molding to form bridge hardened film, there is a method of applying activation energy rays such as ultraviolet rays, electronic rays, radiant rays or the like according to the present invention. Among them, the method of applying the ultraviolet rays is the most preferable bridge hardening method in terms of the practical use.

To bridge-harden the coating composition with the ultraviolet ray, it is required to have light sensitizer therein. Concretely, there can be enumerated the carbonyl compound of benzoin, benzoin ethyl ether, benzoin isopropyl ether, benzoin isobutyl ether, acetone, butyrol, toluoin, benzyl, benzophenone, p-chlorobenzophenone, p-methoxybenzophenone, etc.; sulfur compound such as tetramethylthiuram-disulfide; azo compound such as azobisisobutyronitrile, azobis-2,4-dimethylvaleronitrile, etc.; peroxide compound such as benzoyl peroxide, de-tert-butyl peroxide, etc.; and so on. These light sensitizers may be singly used or the combination of two types or more may be used. To promote the acceleration effect, there are amines such as methyl diethanol amine, triethanol amine, N-methylmorpholine, triethylamine, dibutylamine, N,N-dimethylbenzylamine, N,N-dimethylaniline, etc.

The addition amount of these light sensitizers is preferable to be 0.01 through 10 parts by weight with respect to 100 parts by weight in the total of mixtures (A), (B), (C), (D) and the organic solvent. In the 10
5 parts or more by weight, bad influences wherein weather resistance of coloring the film decreases will be produced. Also, in the 0.01 parts or less by weight, the hardening is difficult to be performed.

Inorganic materials such as charge preventing
10 agent, interfacial activator, pigment, aeroxil etc. can be properly added, when required, to the coating composition for use in the present invention.

Also, the coating composition used in the present invention can be applied for the convenience of the
15 operation by spray application, dipping application, rotation application, brush coating or the like. To improve the storage stability, the polymerization inhibitor of 10 through 2,000 ppm is required to be added. The
polymerization inhibitor of 2,000 ppm or more delays the
20 bridge hardening speed and the polymerization inhibitor of 10 ppm or less deteriorates the storage stability. p-benzoquinone, hydroquinone, p-methoxyphenol or the like can be used as the polymerization inhibitor.

The coating composition used in the present
25 invention is preferable to be 10 cps or more in viscosity at 25°C and is desired not to be influenced by the

hardness of the base material when the bridge hardened film has been rubbed by the hard object. As a result, the bridge hardened film is required to be 5 μ or more, preferably 10 μ or more.

5 The contents of the present invention will be described in more detail with reference to embodiments. Before preceding the description, it is to be noted that the evaluation in the embodiments was performed on following four items as described hereinbelow.

10 1. Abrasion resistance concerning to pencil hardness according to JIS D0202, and steel wool test of chafe check by the steel wool of #000, with the results to be classified by marks \bigcirc , Δ , X, \bigcirc showing that the surface is hardly injured when lightly rubbed, Δ showing that the surface.
15 is little injured when lightly rubbed, and X showing that the surface is seriously injured when lightly rubbed.

2. Adherence concerning to close cut of cellotape exfoliation test in which 11 cuttings are provided lengthwise and breadthwise in the film, at the intervals
20 of 1 mm, by a knife, 100 meshes each being of 1 mm² are made, the cellotape is applied thereon and is quickly peeled off, the peeling operation being repeated three times at the same location, with the results to be classified by marks \bigcirc , Δ , X, \bigcirc showing that no exfoliated
25 meshes are formed even after three-time repetition, Δ showing that exfoliated meshes of 1 through 50 are formed

after three-time repetition, and X showing that exfoliated meshes of 51 through 100 are formed after three-time repetition.

3. Solvent resistance, in which abrasion resistance coating is applied on two acrylic plates. A spacer is inserted therebetween, acetone is put into the inner side and is closed, and thereafter, the change of the film is observed from outside, with the results to be classified by marks O, Δ, X, ○ showing that no changes are provided for 1 hour or more, Δ showing that no changes are provided for 30 minutes or more, and X showing that cracks and exfoliation are caused in 30 minutes or less.

4. Visual evaluation of application property and the coated film provided by dipping application, but the heating application being employed in place of the dipping operation when no solvents are contained.

Embodiment 1

Such coating compositions as shown in Table 1 were applied, respectively, on acrylic base plates. Thereafter, they were subjected to setting. Ultraviolet rays of 80 W/cm were applied 10 cm under the lamp for 30 seconds to form bridge hardened films on the base plates. The test results obtained were shown in Table 1.

Embodiment 2

Such coating compositions shown in the 3 of the Table 1 were adjusted in viscosity with isopropylalcohol.

Thereafter, they were applied on the acrylic base plates through dipping. The application property was observed. They were subjected to setting for 10 minutes. Thereafter, ultraviolet rays of 80 W/cm were applied 10 cm under the lamp to form bridge hardened films on the base plates. The results of the film characteristics were shown in Table 2.

Embodiment 3

The coating compositions shown in the 6 of Table 1 were diluted with mixed solvent. Thereafter, they are applied on the acrylic base plates through dipping. The application property was observed. They were subjected to setting up to each of solvent scattering times (time required for the contained solvent of 90% or more to be scattered). Thereafter, ultraviolet rays of 80 W/cm were applied 10 cm under the lamp to form bridge hardened films on the base plates. The results of the film characteristics were shown in Table 2.

Table 1 shows the test results of test pieces with respect to the embodiments 1 to 6 and comparison examples 1 and 2 in the terms of film contraction, pencil hardness, adherence, steel wool test, solvent resistance.

Table 2 shows the test results of test pieces with respect to the embodiment 3 including two pieces 1 and 2 and comparison examples 3 and 4 in the terms of

application property, abrasion resistance of moldings including film thickness, steel wool test and nylon swab, adherence property, and pencil hardness.

Table 3 shows the test results of test pieces with respect to the embodiment 6 including two spieces 1 and 2 and comparison examples 5 to 6 in terms of characteristics of film including pencil hardness, adherence and nylon swab, application property and solvent scattering time.

In each of Tables 1 to 3, coating compositions of each of the test pieces are listed in connection with parts of weight.

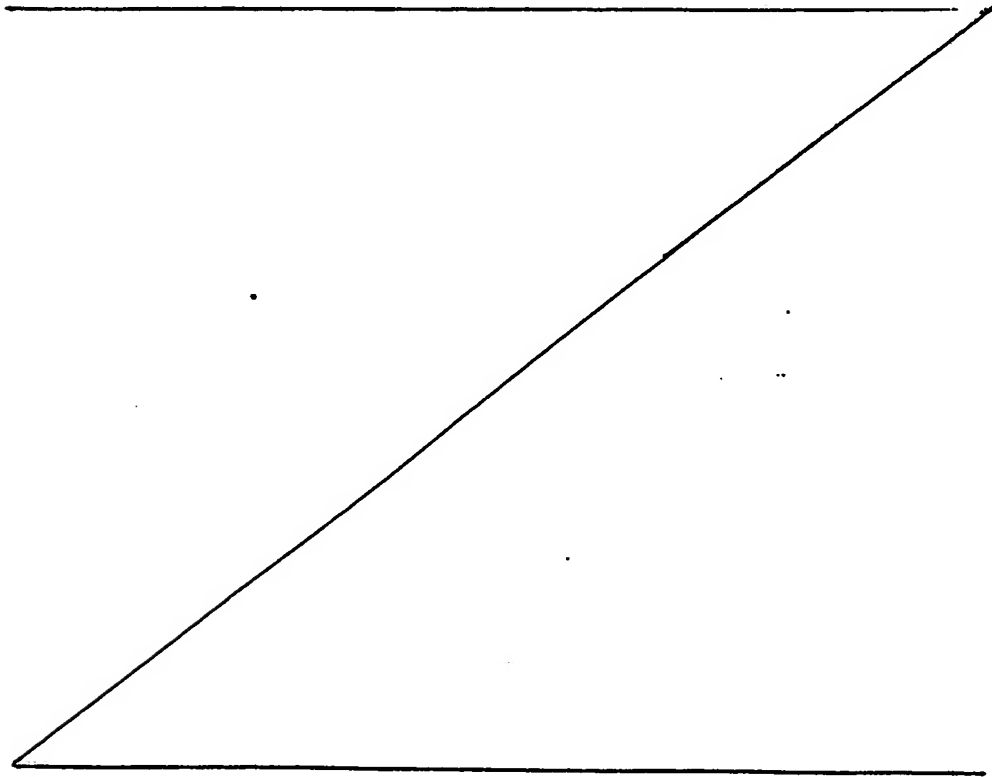


Table 1

Experi- ments No.	Test pieces		Test results				
	Coating composition part by weight	Film properties		Contrac- tion	Adher- ence	Steel wool test	Solvent resist- ance
		Film thickness	Application property				
Embodiment 1	*1 Epoxyacrylate 20 *2 TMPTA 80	30μ	good	○	Δ	○	○
Comparison Example 1	TMPTA 100	30μ	good	crack x	x	○	x
Embodiment 2	Epoxyacrylate 50 TMPTA 50	100μ	uneven	○	○	Δ	○
Embodiment 3	Epoxyacrylate 20 TMPTA 70 *3 NPGDA 10	30μ	good	○	○	○	○
Embodiment 4	Epoxyacrylate 10 TMPTA 70 NPGDA 20	30μ	good	○	○	○	○
Embodiment 5	DPHA 20 Epoxyacrylate 10 TMPTA 70	30μ	good	Δ	○	○	○
Embodiment 6	DPHA 20 Epoxyacrylate 10 TMPTA 60 *5 HEMA 10	30μ	good	○	○	○	○
Comparison Example 2	Epoxyacrylate 20 TMPTA 30 HEMA 50	30μ	good	○	○	x	Δ

- *1 : Bisphenol type epoxyacrylate
- *2 TMPTA: Trimethylolpropane triacrylate
- *3 NPGDA: Neopentaglycidyl diacrylate
- *4 DPHA: Dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate
- *5 HEMA: Hydroxyethyl methacrylate

(Benzoin isobutyl ether is added 3 parts by weight
with respect to coating composition 100 parts by
weight.)

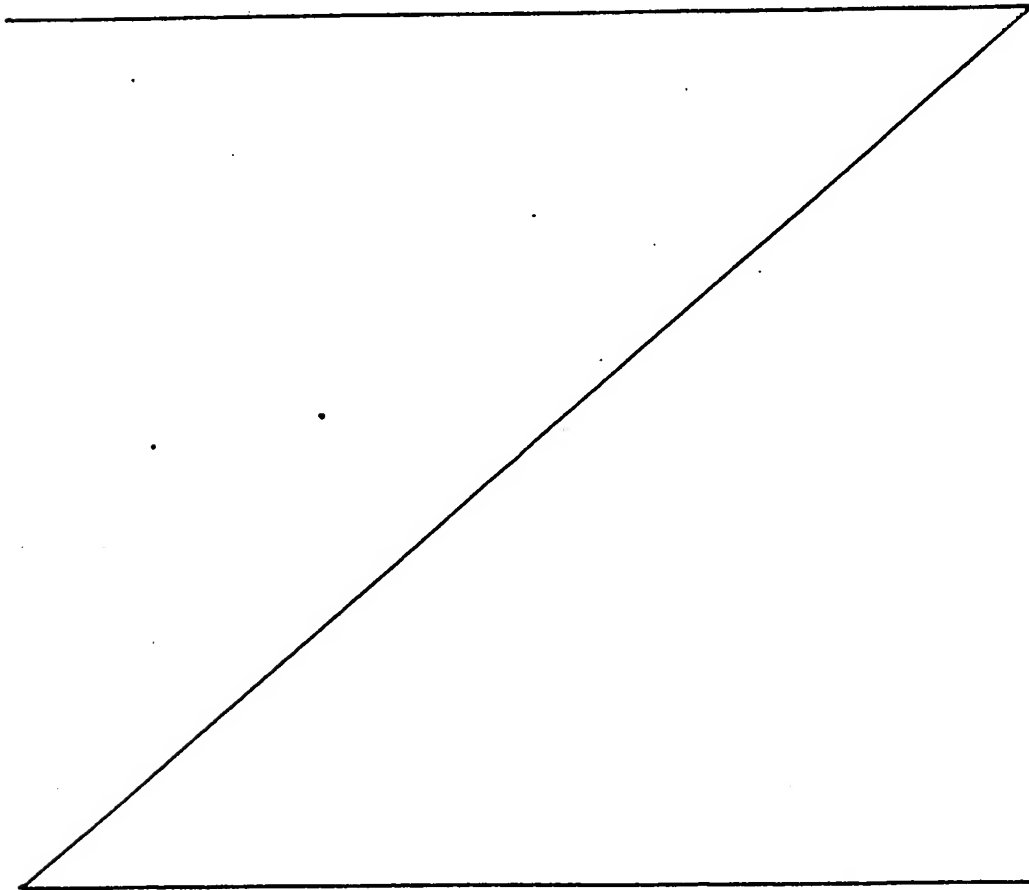


Table 2

Test pieces				Test results					
Experiments No.	Coating composition		Viscosity cps/25°C	Application property	Abrasion resistance of moldings			Adherence property	Pencil hard- ness
	Mixture	Isopropyl Alcohol			Film thickness	Steel wool test	Nylon swab		
Comparison Example 3	30	70	6	uneven	0.5-3 μ	Δ	Δ	O	4H
Embodiment 3-1	50	50	12	good	4-7 μ	O	O	O	6H
Embodiment 3-2	70	30	20	good	10-20 μ	O	O	O	7H
Comparison Example 4	90	10	70	uneven	30-70 μ	O	O	O	8H

Table 3

Test pieces					Test results				
Experiments NO.	Coating composition				Characteristics of film			Application property	Solvent scattering time
	Mixture	Isopropyl Alcohol	Ethyl Acetate	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	Pencil hardness	Adherence property	Nylon swab		
Embodiment 6-1	50	40	10		6H	○	○	good	7 min.
Comparison Example 5	50	30	20		6H	△	○	uneven	12 min.
Embodiment 6-2	50	40		10	6H	○	○	good	7 min.
Comparison Example 6	50	30		20	6H	△	○	uneven	10 min.
Comparison Example 7	50	20	30		6H	X	○	uneven	30 min.

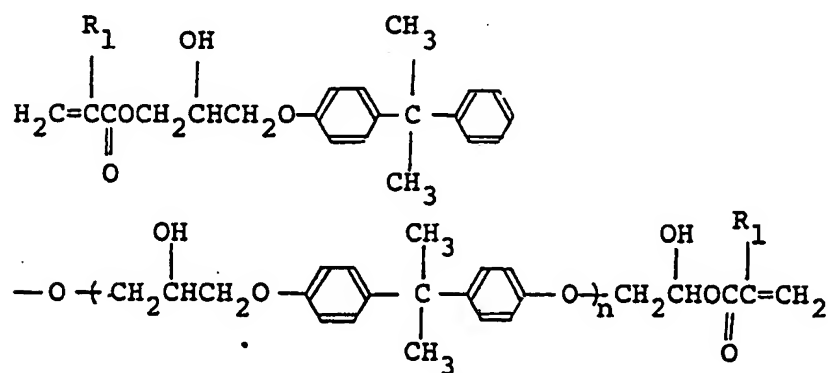
Table 4 AS Resin Moldings

No.	Film Item characteristics	Test results
1	Surface Hardness (Pencil hardness)	Pencil hardness 2H was increased on surfaces to 5H. (Film is influenced by the AS base material.)
2	Abrasion Resistance (cinnamon clobes ground) (Soybean ground)	No flows and no cloudings were caused even when cinnamon clobes were continuously crushed 30 times (one minute by one minute). Parched soybeans were ground by a food processor, with the result that the difference between the coated faces and non-coated faces was clear.
3	Color-Bad smelling	Transparency was maintained even after the grinding operation and no offensive smells were provided
4	Adherence	(No changes remained even after the grinding operation.)
5	Food sanitation	In conformity with the Food Sanitation Law (Notification No. 370 of the Welfare Ministry).
6	Thermal Resistance	No changes in pencil hardness and adherence after the 100 time repetition of a cycle 80°C in hot water (3 min.) ↔ 0°C in water (3 min.)
7	Weather Resistance	Nothing unusual even after 200 hours' neglect in sunshine weather meter.

The material of the 3-2 in Table 2 and the material of the 6-2 in Table 3 were applied on AS resin moldings for cooker use (vessel for spice ground materials, vessel for food processor) through dipping. Thereafter,

the ultraviolet rays were applied to bridge-harden the films. The film characteristics were shown in Table 4.

Accordingly, with the test results of the embodiments, the present inventors provides new compound or mixture of coating compositions comprising a mixture (A) 100 parts by weight, composed of at least one type of multifunctional monomer 50 through 98% by weight to be selected from a group of compounds having 3 or more acryloyloxy groups and/or methacryloyloxy groups in 1 molecule and 2 functional oligomer 2 through 50% by weight represented by the following general formula

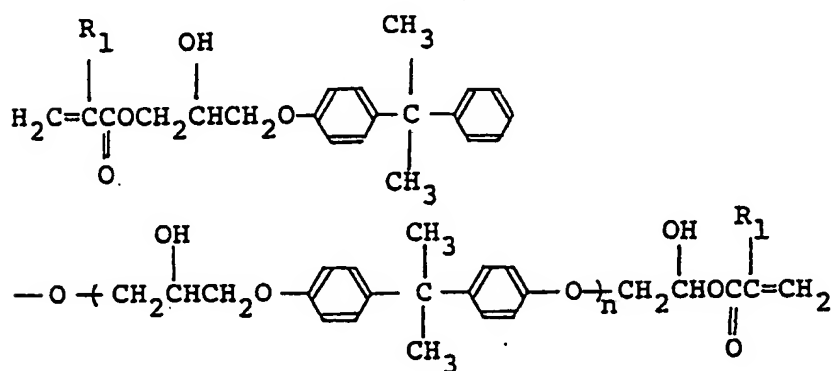


wherein R_1 represents hydrogen groups or methyl group, and n is represented by the integral numbers of 1 through 5, light sensitizer 0.01 through 10 parts by weight and polymerization inhibitor 10 through 2,000 ppm, and being capable of forming bridge hardened film superior in abrasion resistance, etc. by the application of activation energy rays, and resin moldings using the coating compositions.

Although the present invention has been described
and illustrated in detail, it is to be clearly understood
that the same is by way of illustration and example only
and is not to be taken by way of limitation, the spirit
5 and scope of the present invention being limited only
by the terms of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

- 1 1. A coating composition comprising a mixture (A)
- 2 100 parts by weight, composed of at least one type of
- 3 multifunctional monomer 50 through 98% by weight to be
- 4 selected from a group of compounds having 3 or more
- 5 acryloiloxy groups and/or methacryloiloxy groups in 1
- 6 molecule and 2 functional oligomer 2 through 50% by
- 7 weight represented by the following general formula



- 8 wherein R_1 represents hydrogen group or methyl group,
- 9 and n is represented by the integral numbers of 1 through
- 10 5, light sensitizer 0.01 through 10 parts by weight and
- 11 polymerization inhibitor 10 through 2,000 ppm, and being
- 12 capable of forming bridge hardened film by the application
- 13 of activation energy rays.

- 1 2. A coating composition described in accordance
- 2 with Claim 1, wherein comprises a mixture (B) 100 parts by weight
- 3 composed of a mixture (A) 40 through 95% by weight, and
- 4 a mixture (B) 100 parts by weight composed of two-functional
- 5 (meth)acrylate monomer 5 through 60% by weight, light

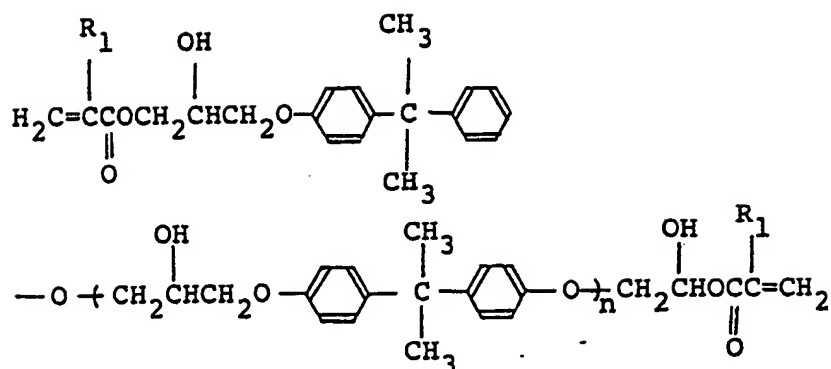
6 sensitizer 0.01 through 10 parts by weight and polymeriza-
7 tion inhibitor 10 through 2,000 ppm.

1 3. A coating composition described in accordance
2 with claim 1, wherein comprises a mixture (C) 100 parts by weight
3 composed of a mixture (A) 50 through 98% by weight and
4 monofunctional (meth)acrylate monomer 2 through 50% by
5 weight, light sensitizer 0.01 through 10 parts by weight
6 and polymerization inhibitor 10 through 2,000 ppm.

1 4. A coating composition described in accordance
2 with Claim 2, wherein comprises a mixture (D) composed of a mixture
3 (B) 50 through 98% by weight and monofunctional (meth)
4 acrylate monomer 2 through 50% by weight, light sensitizer
5 0.01 through 10 parts by weight and polymerization inhibitor
6 10 through 2,000 ppm.

1 5. A coating composition described in accordance
2 with Claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein multifunctional monomer
3 is pentaerythritoltri or tetra(meth)acrylate or dipenta-
4 erythritoltri, tetra, penta, hexa(meth)acrylate.

1 6. Resin molding wherein as a coating composition
2 comprising a mixture (A) 100 parts by weight, composed
3 of at least one type of multifunctional monomer 50 through
4 98% by weight to be selected from a group of compounds
5 having 3 or more acryloiloxy groups and/or methacryloiloxy
6 groups in 1 molecule, and 2 functional origomer 2 through
7 50% by weight represented by the following general formula



8 wherein R_1 represents hydrogen group or methyl group, and
 9 n is represented by the integral numbers of 1 through 5,
 10 light sensitizer 0.01 through 10 parts by weight and
 11 polymerization inhibitor 10 through 2,000 ppm, and being
 12 capable of forming bridge hardened film by the application
 13 of activation energy rays, organic solvent is contained
 14 in the range of 5 through 70% by weight, ultraviolet rays
 15 are applied to form hardened film after application of
 16 the coating composition containing alcohol 60% or more
 17 by weight, which has 2 through 4 in number of carbons,
 18 in the organic solvent.



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0037054

Application number

EP 81 10 2189

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
D	<p>CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol.90, no. 4, 1979, page 84, abstract 24897g Columbus, Ohio, USA & JP - A - 78 102 936 (MITSUBISHI RAYON CO. LTD.) (07-09-1978) * Abstract *</p> <p>--</p> <p>FR - A - 2 339 657 (PPG) * Claim 1 *</p> <p>& GB - A - 1 572 039</p> <p>--</p> <p>US - A - 4 072 657 (T. TANAKA et al.) * Claim 1 *</p> <p>---</p>	<p>1-6</p> <p>1-6</p> <p>1-6</p>	<p>C 09 D 3/80 C 08 F 2/48 C 08 F 220/20</p> <p>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.)</p> <p>C 09 D 3/80 C 08 F 2/46- 2/50 20/20 120/20 220/20</p> <p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X: particularly relevant A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: conflicting application D: document cited in the application L: citation for other reasons</p> <p>& member of the same patent family corresponding document:</p>
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>			
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